

**In the United States Court of Federal Claims**  
**OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**  
**No. 21-0746V**

CRYSTLE PEREZ,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: May 17, 2024

*Ronald Craig Homer, Conway, Homer, P.C., Boston, MA, for Petitioner.*

*Joseph Adam Lewis, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.*

**DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES<sup>1</sup>**

On January 14, 2021, Crystle Perez filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*<sup>2</sup> (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that she suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”) following receipt of an influenza (“flu”) vaccine on September 17, 2020. Petition at 1. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters. Because the parties could not informally resolve the issue of damages, they were ordered to file briefs setting forth their respective arguments, and were notified that I would resolve this dispute via an expedited “Motions Day” hearing, which ultimately took place on May 17, 2024.

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<sup>1</sup> Because this Decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action taken in this case, it must be made publicly accessible and will be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, and/or at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/uscourts/national/cofc>, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2018) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the Decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), Petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

<sup>2</sup> National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all section references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2018).

Petitioner seeks an award of \$135,000.00, in compensation for Petitioner's actual pain and suffering, and \$5,000.97 (comprised of \$4,312.83 in past expenses and \$688.14 for past mileage costs). Respondent recommends an award of \$100,000.00 for actual pain and suffering, and \$4,509.50 (stipulating to the \$4,312.83 in past expenses, but applying a lower mileage rate, resulting in the lesser sum of \$196.67 for mileage costs).

At the start of the May 17, 2024, hearing, Respondent's counsel confirmed orally that in Respondent's view, the parties' previously-submitted briefing had fully addressed the issues in dispute, and that Respondent therefore did not seek to present any further argument.

As a result, I did not hear argument from either side, and instead proceeded to issue an oral ruling on damages constituting my findings of fact and conclusions of law, pursuant to Section 12(d)(3)(A), at the May 17, 2024 hearing. An official recording of the proceeding was taken by a court reporter, although a transcript has not yet been filed in this matter. I hereby fully adopt and incorporate that oral ruling as officially recorded. As discussed during my oral ruling, in another recent decision I discussed at length the legal standard to be considered in determining damages and prior SIRVA compensation within SPU. I fully adopt and hereby incorporate my prior discussion in Sections I and II of *McKenna v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 21-0030V, 2023 WL 5045121, at \*1-3 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. July 7, 2023). Additionally, the official recording of my oral ruling includes my discussion of various comparable cases as well as specific facts relating to Petitioner's medical history and experience that further informed my decision awarding damages herein.

I also rule herein that I will continue to apply the IRS's higher "business" mileage rate to medically-related travel, as requested by Petitioner. I fully adopt and hereby incorporate my previous discussions of that issue, and my rationale for choosing to embrace the higher rate despite Respondent's contentions. See, e.g., *Walter v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 21-1461V, 2024 WL 1299576 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 27, 2024); *Tappendorf v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 20-1592V, 2024 WL 12499566 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 23, 2024).

Based on my consideration of the complete record as a whole and for the reasons discussed in my oral ruling, pursuant to Section 12(d)(3)(A), **I find that \$130,000.00 represents a fair and appropriate amount of compensation for Petitioner's actual pain and suffering.<sup>3</sup> I also find that Petitioner is entitled to \$5,000.97 in actual unreimbursable expenses.**

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<sup>3</sup> Since this amount is being awarded for actual, rather than projected, pain and suffering, no reduction to net present value is required. See Section 15(f)(4)(A); *Childers v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 96-

Accordingly, I award Petitioner a lump sum payment of \$135,000.97 in the form of a check payable to Petitioner. This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under Section 15(a).

The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this Decision.<sup>4</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran

Chief Special Master

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0194V, 1999 WL 159844, at \*1 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Mar. 5, 1999) (citing *Youngblood v. Sec'y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 32 F.3d 552 (Fed. Cir. 1994)).

<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by the parties' joint filing of notice renouncing the right to seek review.